



Headquarters, 30th Medical Brigade

Unit History



Unit History

The 30th Medical Brigade has had a varied and colorful history. Constituted in the Regular Army as the 30th Medical Regiment on 1 October 1933 in the state of Texas, it was called into active service as the 30th Medical Regiment (Armored) at Camp Berkley, Texas, on 25 June 1942. Basic training began on 1 November 1942 and was completed on 10 August 1942. The unit then went to Louisiana on maneuvers, arriving there 25 August 1942. On 1 September 1943 While at Rosepine, Louisiana was re-designed as the 30th Medical Group. After eight months on maneuvers in Louisiana, the Group was ordered to Camp Bowie, Texas. Prior to leaving the maneuver area, it furnished cadre for five evacuation hospitals, three medical supply depots, one clearing company and one collection company.

Alerted for overseas shipment, the Group was moved for final processing to Camp Miles Standish on 22 September 1944. On 4 October 1944, the Group departed Boston, Massachusetts aboard the "USS West Point" and arrived in Liverpool, England, on 11 October 1944. The organization then moved to South Hampton, from where it shipped to Omaha Beach on 15 October 1944. Upon arriving in France the Group was assigned to the XIX Corps, and given the mission of providing medical support to the staging areas at Valogne. On 4 December 1944, the Group was assigned to Ninth Army and provided medical service to their operation. Upon completion of the actions in the Rhine and Ruhr valleys, the Group moved with the Ninth Army in its drive to the Elbe River. The Group then established positions at Wolfsburg, Germany, where it was relieved from attachment to the XII Corps. After the war in France ended, the 30th Medical Group was assigned responsibility for supervising the hospitalization of repatriated allied military personnel, prisoners of war and displaced persons in an area of approximately 350 square miles, embracing the cities of Wittenburg, Salzwedel, Hannover, Braunschweig and Madgeburg, Germany. After accomplishing this mission the Group was moved to Koppel, Germany near the college town of Marburg to prepare for re-deployment to the Pacific Theater.

The Group departed Germany on 27 June 1945 for Camp Philadelphia near Rheims, France, for processing of personnel and equipment. It departed that station on 8 August 1945 enroute to the Calais Staging Area near Marseilles. While at the staging area the war in the Pacific ended, and the Group received orders reassigning it to CONUS. The unit departed Marseilles on 20 August 1945 aboard "USAT Boronqueen," arrived in New York on 30 August and proceeded to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

During the European Campaign, the 30th Medical Group received campaign Streamers for participation in the Rhineland Campaign (GO #118, WD 1945), and Central European Campaigns (GO #116, WD 1945).

At Camp Kilmer, the 30th Medical Group was reassigned to Camp Swift, Texas, where it served in a training status until 20 February 1948, at which time it moved to Camp Polk, Louisiana for a nine-month tour of duty. Upon inactivation at Camp Polk, the 30th Medical Group moved to Fort Benning, Georgia where it served as a supporting

element to the Infantry School, in addition to performing its overall mission of training medical field personnel. The Group continued to function in this capacity until it was inactivated at Fort Benning on 6 June 1949.

On 25 March 1953, the 30th Medical Group was activated in Korea and became fully operational on 4 June 1953. The mission of the 30th Medical Group was to coordinate the administration and operation of all medical units in the eighth Army area and furnish primary medical and dental care and evacuation for UN troops located in Eighth Army. For the outstanding work performed by the 30th Medical Group during the period of 4 June 1953 to 31 July 1954, a Meritorious Unit Commendation was awarded in accordance with GO #32, Department of the Army, dated 3 May 1954.

In 1954, elements of the Group participated in flood relief operations in Pakistan.

The Group was reduced to zero strength on 21 February 1955, on which date it was transferred as replacement for Headquarters, 95th Medical Group, to US Army Europe and assigned to Seventh Army with station at Landstuhl Army Medical Center, Landstuhl, Germany, in accordance with GO #10, Headquarters, Eighth Army (Forward), 17 January 1955, and GO #231, Headquarters, USAREUR, 1954. On that date it acquired by attachment two evacuation hospitals, a medical battalion, five medical companies, two medical companies (air ambulance), seven medical detachments (OA) and three labor service units, all in a training status. It performed its normal mission at this station and was in support of Army troops in the rear of VII Corps.

On April 1, 1955, Headquarters, 30th Medical Group moved from Landstuhl to Ludwigsburg, Germany. Attached units consisted of one medical battalion, two surgical hospitals, one evacuation hospital, a preventive medicine company (air ambulance) and eight medical detachments (OA).

Members of the 30th Medical Group accompanied the task force to Lebanon from 26 July - 14 October 1959. Elements of the 30th Medical Group have performed distinguished service while providing relief to flood stricken areas in Somali, missions to the earthquake disaster area of Iran, 5 September - 5 October 1962 and Yugoslavia, 27 July - 15 August 1963.

In June 1965, the Headquarters, 30th Medical Group and its attached units were released from assignment to Seventh Army and reassigned to Headquarters, 7th Field Army Support Command. Effective 1 September 1965, the Group was further attached to Headquarters, 7th Medical Brigade, thus becoming an original part of the US Army's First medical brigade and in 1974 the 30th Medical Group was assigned to 2nd Support Command (Corps) and given the mission of providing medical care to the VII Corps.

The Group deployed in December 1990 to Southwest Asia to provide hospitalization and medical evacuation during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The unit re-deployed in early May 1991 and transferred its units to V Corps, 68th Medical Group, on June 15, 1991. The 30th Medical Group was deactivated during the fall of 1991.

During a re-designation ceremony March 19, 1992, the Group was reorganized as the 30th Medical Brigade, with a wartime mission of command and control over V Corps' medical elements. In peacetime the Brigade was incorporated into HQ, 7th MEDCOM, where it was involved in providing community health care as well as contingency for wartime planning.

When 7th MEDCOM inactivated October 15, 1994, 30th Medical Brigade assumed control of MEDCOM's contingency missions and took complete control of all USAREUR's deployable medical units.

In December 1995 the Brigade deployed to the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in support of Operation Joint Endeavor. As a members of the Implementation Force (IFOR) 30th Medical Brigade soldiers were located on nearly all American bases in Hungary, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as Russian and Norwegian bases.

In the fall of 1996 as IFOR troops left the Balkans and were replaced with incoming Stabilization Force (SFOR) units, a number of 30th Medical Brigade assets remained in theater. The last of Brigade soldiers returned to Germany April 1997 .

Unit Crest

The distinctive insignia authorized for the 30th Medical Brigade was originally approved on February 10, 1943 for the 30th Medical Regiment and was later reinstated for the 30th Medical Group on June 16th, 1966.

It is maroon and white, the colors of the Medical Department. The sword and daggers characterize the Regiment as a military organization, while their position in the form of a cross entwined by a serpent indicated that the organization is a medical unit. The star in the mouth of the serpent is representative of the state of activation, Texas. The motto, “In Cruce Mea Fides” (in the cross, my faith), is expressive of the confidence placed in the medical functions of the organization.



Shoulder Insignia

On a maroon rectangle arched at the top and bottom with a 1/8 inch white border, 2 inches in width and 3 inches in height overall, the white sword entwined by a gold serpent grasping a gold star in it's jaws.

The upright sword symbolizes military preparedness and is entwined by a serpent recalling the Staff of Aesculapius and a heritage of medical service. The star represents the state of Texas, where the 30th Medical Regiment was first activated.

